

## LIGHTFOOT AND HIS CLIENT ARE WARNED IN COURT

Judge Stuart Resents Alleged Attempt To Influence Jury In Makino Case

LAWYER IS ORDERED BY COURT TO SIT DOWN

Attorney Told That He Must Be Held Responsible For Client's Acts

"Sit down, Mr. Lightfoot; sit down, I say," said Judge Stuart yesterday in court to counsel for the plaintiff in the \$50,000 damage suit of Fred K. Makino against C. H. Atherton and about a hundred other leading sugar planters of Hawaii, when Mr. Lightfoot, following a lecture that was intensely warm, had arisen to explain to the court that he was not conscious of having made any criticism or observation at which his honor might feel offended. He could not, "for the life of me," he said before he was squelched, see why he should be made the subject of such an admonishment.

After the attorney resumed his seat, Judge Stuart went on with his lecture. He told the jury that the plaintiff's attorney had been called to the stand to answer questions, and that the jury should be satisfied with the evidence presented. He then turned to the defendant's attorney and said: "You are not to speak again until I call you to the stand. You are to sit down and listen to the evidence."

The judge told plaintiff and counsel that after the case before the court had been concluded, Makino, or any one else for that matter, could get a transcript of the whole case and send it to the absent lawyers in Makino's country. The court had clear views as to the conduct of cases before it, but it would not tolerate any extraneous influence to be brought to bear on the jury, it intimated.

Judge Orders Story Suppressed

Toward the end of Judge Stuart's remarks to Lawyer Lightfoot, a representative of The Advertiser was told that the remarks of the court to Lightfoot should not be published in The Advertiser.

"I don't want you to say a word of this in your paper," Judge Stuart ordered.

The reporter being out of his depth, made no reply.

After the adjournment of court Judge Stuart thanked The Advertiser for its forbearance in not printing the Japanese resolutions, a copy of which this paper secured immediately after the meeting.

"I don't want anything said about this case that might influence the jury which is now in process of selection," Judge Stuart said.

United Special Verdict Ordered

The day was spent yesterday in peremptory challenges of the talesmen in the jury box. Several were excused and the special panel returned yesterday becoming exhausted a third special verdict of twenty-six talesmen was selected by Clerk Benjamin K. Kanehama, by order of the court. The twenty-six special verdictmen, who were summoned to appear in court at ten o'clock this morning are:

Donald H. Gilmore, Emanuel Langer, Antonio Ignacio Silva, Solomon Peck, Christian F. Jenkins, David Richardson, Alfred J. Oram, Joseph P. Fias, Manuel J. Perry, Gustave E. Schaefer, Manuel E. Meneses, William P. Kwa, P. K. Jones, J. K. Rice, Carl A. G. Martens, Frederick T. Carroll, Simon J. Hooge, Charles S. Deaky, Hyppolite (Paul) Pereira, Louis J. Peary, Edward B. Holberg, Henry A. Giles, Woods Low, G. L. Samson, Guy E. MacFarlane, Edward L. Kauai and William Allen.

## CIVIC FEDERATION DROPS PARK PLANS

Because of lack of funds, the civic federation has been compelled to forego further efforts to improve and make into a public park the strip of land along the Nuuanu stream, between School and Kuakini streets, known as the Liliuokalani Gardens. It is understood, however, that Japanese have evidenced willingness to take over the project and complete it. Four years ago Japanese have promised that they would make the improvement and at that time contributed \$600 for the work. At that time it was also said that the city would aid the Japanese in their work.

## KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all ways on hand. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



## CROCKETT REFINERY ANNOYS TRADERS

Threat To Enter Eastern Market To Sell Surplus Disturbs Refiners

Sales reported on the New York market for the week ending July 8, amounted to only 56,000 bags, an account of the holidays.

Willett & Gray in their weekly statement that buyers and holders were at some variance.

They state there has been no special news received from any part of the sugar world to influence conditions except the recent export business in relation to France.

Receipts this week from Cuba are 18,300 tons, with stock reduced to 652,200 tons. Fourteen Centrals continue grinding, against 9 last year. Visible production to July 3 is 2,342,853 tons, against 2,399,349 tons last year, a decrease of 56,496 tons.

Our regular monthly cable gives production to end of June as 2,333,853 tons, against 2,383,349 tons last year.

The production for the month of June was 161,140 tons, the largest June production on record. Mr. Himel's cable states that exports for the week were divided as follows: 1,900 tons to New Orleans, 2,300 tons to Galveston, 17,000 tons to Europe and balance to ports north of Hatteras. All reports from Cuba state that the weather conditions are ideal for the cane now growing for the next crop.

Mr. Himel, of Havana, has increased his estimate of the 1914-15 Cuba crop from 2,385,000 tons, as of March 15, 1915, to 2,550,000 tons.

Philippine cable reports 10,000 tons sugar exported during June to East Coast America and 2,000 tons to West Coast; 16,000 tons were shipped elsewhere. There are now 13,000 tons ahead for the Atlantic Ports.

Refined Sales Slow

There was an effort on the part of our refiners to hold selling prices at 6.10c, but thus far the effort has not succeeded. In fact there is an increased disposition on the part of some of our output refiners to sell below 6.00c rather than to advance prices to 6.10c.

Some of the output refiners have been selling during the past week, at 5.90c. The demand has not been good, the volume of business under withdrawal not being better than fair.

Hawaii Disturbs The Peace

Conditions in the West seem to be more irregular than those in the East. A recent telegram despatched by agents of the California & Hawaiian Sugar Co. will not tend to settle matters.

This telegram states that it is the intention on the part of this company to make a price necessary to sell sugar in Chicago and the West until they have disposed of their surplus stock. At present they are selling basis 5.3c and future developments will show whether it will be necessary for the California & Hawaiian to further reduce their bids in order to dispose of accumulated stock. Domestic test sugars in the middle West remain on offer at 5.80c.

Export Rumors

The only fresh export business of importance reported during the week was about 9,000 tons to France, understood to have been sold at 4.70c, net cash, in Bond, f.o.b. In addition, there have been several enquiries for moderate size quantities.

It is thought by some that there will be an effort to replace the 7,500 tons of refined to Europe, which leaves the coast of Ireland. As we understand it, most of these offers are close to 4.70c, net cash, without discount, f.o.b. New York, in Bond, but apparently the low rate of French exchange stands in the way of business, as none of our refiners are disposed to make concessions in prices.

The consumption of sugar in the U. S. for the six months, January-June, gives an accurate reflection of the condition of the sugar business in the several sections of the country.

While the Atlantic Ports meltings have been large this season, the increase is caused by the large exports of refined to Europe, which leaves the domestic consumption through the ports practically the same as last year.

Consumption of imported sugar through New Orleans shows quite a decrease, which is due to a considerable extent to the rather abnormal conditions prevailing for part of the six months period as to the market for Louisiana crop and conditions of the sugar business generally in that State. Consumption through San Francisco also shows a small decrease.

A Big Holdover

Louisiana crop consumed this last six months appears large, but it will be remembered that only a small part of the 1914-15 crop was consumed in the closing months of 1914. There is still a large balance of the crop for this time of year unconsumed. The U. S. beet crop consumption shows an increase.

Total consumption for the six months is 2,108,136 tons, against 2,131,988 tons last year and 1,885,997 tons in 1913. 1915 showing a decrease from 1914 of 22,662 tons, or 1.06 per cent, while 1915 shows an increase from 1913 of

## SUGAR CENTRALS FOR PHILIPPINES

Mahila mail advises state that at a meeting of the sugar central board, to which the interested public was invited, the preponderance of opinion expressed was in favor of a few large centrals for the islands as against a large number of small centrals.

The prevailing opinion was also that the board should not finance any project for a central in a community where there was not already sufficient cane planted to supply the central. Further, the weight of opinion expressed by sugar men and others interested was that for the present Negroes was the only island that was sufficiently developed in the cultivation of sugar cane to merit the assistance of the government in the establishment of centrals.

The sugar central board is not bound by these expressed opinions, but will actually be influenced thereby in the disposition of the government funds under its supervision. No grant has yet been made to any of the projects presented.

A group of sugar planters in the neighborhood of Bagu, Occidental Negros, have organized a corporation to take advantage of the new law of government aid in the establishment of sugar centrals. This is the first instance of an effort to take advantage of the new law. The capitalization is \$25,000 and the plan is to establish a small central.

222,460 tons, or 11.80 per cent.

A Good Showing

The first six months of 1914 showed a phenomenal increase over corresponding period of 1913 of 245,131 tons, or 12.99 per cent.

The general period ahead of thought of a general war in Europe. The complete year 1914 showed the effects of the war and high sugar prices on consumption by giving an increase in consumption for the whole year of only 0.47 per cent. The first six months of 1915, with continued high prices, have caused a slight decrease only, which under the circumstances we think is a good showing.

London under date of June 19, 1915, states that the prime minister, when asked recently whether, in view of the continued high prices of commodities, the government could now see its way to permit the free import of sugar into the United Kingdom, except from enemy countries; and, if not, whether he would give a day for the promised discussion of this prohibition at a convenient interval after the report of the sugar commission had been issued, replied as follows:

"I am advised that the free import of sugar in the exceptional conditions which now exist would facilitate speculation and lead to a rise in price. So far as I am aware, no section of the sugar trade, or any of the allied trades, desires freedom of import at the present time."

Petrograd advices dated June 15 report all sales slow and prices high. A serious car shortage interferes with all commercial shipments so that even when sales are made delivery is uncertain.

F. O. Liebt's report dated June 19 states that in Germany weather conditions were warm days but cool nights, a fair amount of rainfall, but the benefit derived therefrom quickly lost by high winds following the rains. Field work made fair progress.

The harvest of the beet is nearly completed, with the exception of the northern districts. The beets are receiving their second hoeing, as the shortage of labor is not felt now after the first fodder cutting. The stand of the beets can only be said to be partly favorable, as in most regions the rain fall has been deficient this season. The early planting shows up better than the late ones, however. In general the condition of the crop is much behind that of a normal year.

In Austria-Hungary the weather continues dry. Holland reports hot weather and exceptionally good growing conditions.

Federal Sugar Refining Company have noted the following under date of July 1, 1915:

We have heard rumors that there was some criticism of refiners because it was claimed they were selling for export at lower prices than to the domestic trade. This is no doubt due to not giving the facts full consideration. It is overlooked that in making sales for export, on a net cash basis, delivery is to be taken by refinery dock. There is a saving of 112 points discount, plus lighterage, freight, absorption, storage and interest, which soon swells this to 20 points.

Furthermore, by melting a percentage of full-duty raw sugar with sugar that would average 1.10c to 1.15c per pound. When all these things are taken into consideration it is readily seen that sales for export in cargo lots has been mighty good business and that the domestic trade was not discriminated against.

Raw sugar futures were again lower. Total sales for the week were 14,050 tons. May, 1916 closed at 3.40 1/4 3/4 asked, and June 3.42 to 3.45. These are the first June quotations quoted. There were no sales for February, April, May or June delivery.

At the close bid and asked were August, 3.95-3.96; September 4.02-4.03; October 4.06-4.07; November 3.97-3.98; December, 3.67-3.68; January, 3.41-3.42.

## EWART CONVEYOR A GREAT SUCCESS

Ewa Plantation Company has installed the second Ewart removable intermediate carrier and force feeder in its mill after a very thorough test lasting over a number of months.

Bagasse conveyors, or intermediaries, between mills, in cane sugar factories, whether of steel slat or belt type, have many undesirable features. Juice and fine bagasse pass through the unavoidable openings causing souring of the juice, and require cleaning continually.

Years ago scraper elevators were commonly used to convey the bagasse from one mill to the next. They were clearly, but formed rather an awkward structure between the mills, as they were not readily removable.

The Ewart intermediate carrier is an improvement on the formerly used scraper conveyor and is designed to embody the desirable features and eliminate the undesirable ones.

By taking out a few bolts and disconnecting the scraper levers, the conveyor can be hoisted bodily out of the way, thus giving free access to the mills and allowing the removal of the lower rolls. The macerator water strikes the bagasse from top and bottom at the most favorable point where the bagasse is in an expanded condition.

No Spilling Between Mills

The conveyor trough being watertight prevents the spilling of the juice and fine bagasse, thereby restricting the losses caused by the seepage of juice and eliminating the labor of cleaning up.

As the bagasse leaves the forward mill the angle iron flights, which move at about the same speed as the surface of the discharge roll, engage the blanket, carrying it along through the trough and force it between the top and feed rollers of the next mill.

No serious damage can be done to the conveyor by carlines, pins, etc., accidentally passing along with the bagasse.

The tail shaft, head shaft driving shaft, and likewise the flights automatically adjust themselves to any thickness of bagasse passing through the mill.

In the event of the mill not taking the feed as rapidly as the bagasse is moved along the trough, thus causing it to pile up in front of the rolls, the head or driving end of the feeder is automatically lifted by the bagasse thrust as a pivot.

The whole design is inexpensive and substantial and is made up of elements that have proved successful in practice.

Good Work At Ewa

Francis M. Swanzy stated yesterday that the Ewart invention is doing remarkable work at Ewa mill, instead of carrying the bagasse loose on top of the old style endless chain, with cross-slats, the blanket is carried forward by rakes. The bagasse is held between the endless belt with projecting rake teeth and a steel chute and is carried forward and forced into the next set of rolls.

There is no spill from the sides of the carrier and no waste or leakage. I saw a bagasse blanket sixteen inches thick forced straight into the rolls," Mr. Swanzy said. "There has been no trouble whatever with this invention. It serves a splendid purpose."

Water is sprayed onto the blanket from above and below and on its journey between the mills the bagasse absorbs it all. Using the Ewart conveyor, Ewa mill has averaged forty per cent maceration.

C. J. Heidemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, stated yesterday that a good many Ewart conveyors will be installed on the plantations after the 1915 grinding season ends, as they have been placed by managers who have had the opportunity of studying the work done.

San hemp is apparently going to be the legume to plant in the same fields to increase the soil nitrogen and humus. The planter's experiment station has been working with this crop for several seasons and while no definite reports have been issued concerning it there will be information forthcoming at an early date.

This legume is a woody, non-growing variety with thick stalks and heavy leafage.

Gets Nitrogen From Air

San hemp is a nitrogen gatherer. In common with most other plants of the pulse family its roots are covered with nodules formed by bacteria which get their nitrogen direct from the air. Hence growing a san hemp in the cane rows supplies nitrogenous fertilizer to the growing crop. The leaves fall and rot and make the soil richer. Then when the cane comes in the whole crop of san hemp is being grown by P. G. Krauss at the Makala experiment station. It is better for the planters to use Hawaiian grown seed because if they send to India for it there is too long a chance of bringing in weed seeds and insect pests that are not wanted.

San hemp is a smaller plant and decays leaving a nitrogen rich soil where the cane roots can get it.

## WHY OLAA COFFEE PLANTERS FAILED

Explained In Light Of Recent Developments On Java Coffee Plantations

The robusta variety of coffee is replacing Java coffee in many tropical lands where heavy rainfall interferes with the crop. As was proved to the sorrow of the Olaa homesteaders twenty years ago coffee arabica does not yield good crops where there is too much rain.

The variety grown in Hawaii, Brazil, Central America and most other established coffee countries is a small tree with roots extending deep into the soil. Robusta has all its roots near the surface, in this tree and plants which grow naturally in swampy locations, or where the ground is constantly wet.

The Java planters have substituted robusta for arabica in all the very rainy districts where their trouble had been just what it was in Olaa, that the ordinary coffee grew beautifully, but never set a decent crop. In Java, or Hawaii, when the arabica coffee sends its roots down into a wet and soggy subsoil the tree yellows and becomes diseased.

Why Olaa Coffee Failed

It is now recognized that the Olaa planters failed, not because coffee would not grow there, but because they were trying to make a distinctly dry country variety grow in a region that was too wet for it. Many Java and East Indian planters made the same disastrous discovery.

A recent writer estimates that over ten per cent of the Java coffee now exported is robusta. He hazards the opinion that the steady improvement in prices received by the Dutch planters for their product in the last ten years is due to the improved quality of the crop since robusta coffee has been substituted for arabica.

The robusta coffee does not do at all well in dry places. The idea that it is a hardy coffee is all wrong. It certainly would not thrive in Kona at the lower elevations, but in Olaa, or up in the forest belt above 2000 feet robusta may turn out to be a marked improvement over any coffee thus far tried.

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This legume is a woody, non-growing variety with thick stalks and heavy leafage.

Gets Nitrogen From Air

San hemp is a nitrogen gatherer. In common with most other plants of the pulse family its roots are covered with nodules formed by bacteria which get their nitrogen direct from the air. Hence growing a san hemp in the cane rows supplies nitrogenous fertilizer to the growing crop. The leaves fall and rot and make the soil richer. Then when the cane comes in the whole crop of san hemp is being grown by P. G. Krauss at the Makala experiment station. It is better for the planters to use Hawaiian grown seed because if they send to India for it there is too long a chance of bringing in weed seeds and insect pests that are not wanted.

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## CATERPILLARS POPULAR TRACTOR

Many Plantations Now Using New Type Engine For Heavy Field Work

The Honolulu Iron Works sold an other 75 horse power caterpillar engine Monday to Gay & Robinson. This makes eighteen caterpillar tractors sold to the pineapple and sugar plantations during the past year. Only last week another engine like the Gay & Robinson purchase was sold to Paulsenberg for use on his Kaula land.

Mr. Heidemann, manager of the iron works, said yesterday that the caterpillar tractor does not by any means take the place of the Fowler steam plow or compete directly with it. A steam plow set is indispensable where large fields are to be deeply and thoroughly plowed. The caterpillar is particularly useful in plowing small or irregular fields, rough and broken country, steep hillsides and gulches, and fields that are too soft to use teams to good advantage.

Works On Bad Roads

The tractor lays its own track as it goes along. This is one of the things that makes the engine particularly useful on rough country. The type is being largely used in Europe for the transport of heavy boulders and for hauling supply and ammunition trains. Irrespective of the great weight of the engine built roads do not have to be made for it although it does wonderful work on the highways.

Mr. Heidemann has letters from E. B. Perry, manager of the Ewells Company, stating that the caterpillar tractor purchased by him has saved the company a good deal of money and has really solved the one transportation problem. The 75-horse power tractor is hauling truck loads of concentrates over eleven miles of rough and badly made mountain roads at a cost of \$1.60 per ton.

The caterpillar is much cheaper than the steam plow. It has a distinctive field of usefulness and is finding wide favor among plantation men.

LAUPAHOEHOK EXCEEDS ESTIMATE

Laupahoehoe Sugar Company finished grinding yesterday with a total of 11,730 tons.

The 1914 crop was 11,193 tons while the January, 1915 estimate was 11,300. The increase over estimate turned out to be less than had been anticipated.

For some unaccountable reason the quality of the juices has fallen off during the latter part of the harvest. F. J. Swanzy stated yesterday. This condition is said to apply to all the Hamakua plantations.

WATER RESERVES

The hydrographic survey has at last succeeded in making flood measurements of the stream back of Kahuku and Laie. Some time ago stations were established to determine the feasibility of storing storm water in that vicinity for irrigation of fields now irrigated by pumped water.

KAPAPALA ROUNDED UP

As an index of the changed weather conditions in Kona, O. Brewer & Company stated that Julius Monstern, manager of Kapapala ranch, reports the largest branding of calves there has been in several years. The annual round-up has just been completed.

AT 74 OWES FINE HEAD OF HAIR TO CUTICURA

Itching, Scaling, Scalp Humor was Making It All Fall Out—Two Doctors Could Not Stop The Trouble—Niece Advised Using Cuticura.

CURED HER SCALP AND MADE HAIR GROW AGAIN

"My mother used to have a very bad humor on her head which the doctors called eczema had been anticipated. For some unaccountable reason the quality of the juices has fallen off during the latter part of the harvest. F. J. Swanzy stated yesterday. This condition is said to apply to all the Hamakua plantations."

The best lands in Hawaii lie above the foot level, but up to this time no attempt had been made to find suitable land for them. Robusta coffee may be grown there.

At the Peradeniya, Ceylon, experiment station, young robusta plants set out under dense shade showed no signs of scale insects, or Hemileia, the coffee rust which has made coffee growing impossible in many districts.

Robusta Likes Shade

Robusta plants set in the open, without shade, were so badly attacked with both these pests that they could not be held in check with copious spraying with kerosene emulsion and Bordeaux mixture.

The fact that there are varieties of coffee that must be shaded and other varieties that will not thrive with shade is probably the real meat of the literary warfare that has raged among tropical planters for the last fifty years on whether to shade or not to shade. Robusta likes shade and must have it. Arabica is the contrary. It has only been since the difference between the two varieties has been recognized that coffee growers have come to see that both factions were right. There are two kinds of coffee. The planter who was checked in with robusta had to use shade trees. His competitor with arabica coffee found shade injurious.

Robusta coffee has never been grown in the U. S. It can be tried in the excessively wet districts like Dian it may prove to be the key to the whole difficulty.

NO CUT IN FREIGHT RATES

A. M. Nowell, manager of the Sugar Factors Company, received advices from San Francisco yesterday that the reduction in freight rates reported in the east papers two weeks ago is the new order which went into effect last February. There has been no new cut in sugar freights to Chicago but the schedule now has been broadened to apply to Milwaukee as well as Chicago as an eastern terminus.

KAHUKU FINISHES CROP

Kahuku Plantation Company finished grinding July 16, its total output having been 7,700 tons. The estimate for 1914 was 7,900 tons. The 1914 crop was 8,193 tons. Besides its own cane the mill ground about 1,900 tons for Laie Plantation, the Koolau Agricultural Company and other independent growers. All outside crops are much under last year, but finals have not yet been figured.

What Darnum Said of Cuticura.

P. T. Darnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons,